Frequently Asked Questions – Updated January 4, 2016

#	Date Received	Question	Answer
1	1/3/2012	(A cold storage facility) is under the impression that the regulatory plan requires that trucks transporting fumigated fruit must have vents. Not all trucks have vents. It would seem to me that the key point of the Regulatory Plan is to have the truck doors open for a specified period of time before fruit is off-loaded into the CSF, since it is impractical to move all of the fruit restricting transit to vented trucks only.	 In recognition that not all truck trailers have vents, trucks without vents may be used to transport fumigated fruit, provided the following are true: The refrigeration units are on and set to target temperature during truck loading, truck transit, and truck arrival to cold storage facility Cargo doors are open for 15 minutes prior to discharge of cargo All truckers receive copies of the trucker notification card
2	11/21/2011	Can CDPR provide a list of retail distribution centers that may receive shipments of fumigated fruit directly from a fumigation site?	Yes. The list of cold storage facilities approved to receive fumigated fruit can be found on our website: http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/coldstorage/
3	11/21/2011	If an IOR (or its expediter) can ship directly to a retail distribution center, what notification and recordkeeping requirements apply to the shipment?	The IOR can only ship to a facility with an approved BMP.
4	11/21/2011	Can an importer of record (IOR) continue to ship fumigated fruit directly from the fumigation site to a distribution center operated by a grocery store chain?	No, the IORs permit is conditioned that they only ship fumigated fruit to a facility with an approved BMP.
5	11/21/2011	Are distribution centers operated by grocery store chains required to have an approved BMP if they receive fruit directly from a fumigation site?	Yes, if the fruit is received within 36 hours of completed fumigation (i.e. after completion of aeration).

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6	11/15/2011	I am an Importer of Record. How do I obtain a Restricted Materials Permit "RMP" from the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner "LACAC" as required by the Regulatory Plan? And what is the fee for me to obtain this RMP?	Please contact Ms. Ada Martinez the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner's office. Ms. Ada Martinez Senior Secretary Environmental Protection Bureau Phone: 626-575-5466 Fax: 626-443-6652 Email: amartinez@acwm.lacounty.gov There is no fee or charge.
7	10/3/2011	After grapes are shipped to cold storage facilities (CSFs) operating under "best management practices" (BMPs), are subsequent shipments of those same grapes limited in any way?	No. After being received by CSFs operating under BMPs, importers are free to direct those grapes to another CSF or distribution facility. There is no holding period required.
8	9/30/2011	In regards to the monitoring of methyl bromide at ppm levels. May I use a handheld gas detector made by Honeywell, or are the sampling tubes and cart monitor the only two expectable MB monitoring. I have attached the spec sheet for the device I was wanting to use. Let me know. Thank you	The device from Honeywell is a photo-ionization detector (PID). PIDs work by exposing volatile gasses to ultraviolet light, resulting in ionization of the material and subsequent measurement by an ion collector (i.e. electrodes). Though useful as a screening tool and an Y/N detector, the PID has several limitations described below. 1. PID indicates if volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present, but they do not identify type (unless combined with a gas chromatograph). 2. PID may give false positive readings for water vapor. High humidity can cause lamp fogging and decreased sensitivity. 3. High concentrations of methane can hinder performance. If the CSF is located near an off-site source of methane (or other volitile gasses), such as was found at one CSF adjacent to a petroleum processing/storage facility, false high readings could result. However, the CSF would have to take such reported PID values as always true.

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			 4. Rapid variations in temperature at the detector, strong electrical fields, and other VOC introduced by incoming materials NOT fumigated grapes, may affect instrument response. 5. PID must be re-calibrated frequently. 6. Detection limits for most PIDs are in the parts per million range. Thus they probably not specifically sensitive enough to be depended upon to measure methyl bromide in the 0.5 to 5 ppm range (where facilities should be operating)
9	9/28/2011	What is the protocol if an importer brings to a L.A. CSF a load of grapes that originally arrived into the Delaware River ports and was fumigated there? Does L.A. County still have jurisdiction to enforce the 1 ppm if the grapes did not arrive into the Port of L.A. and the 72-hour period ventilation period passed during transit from east to west? What is L.A. County's jurisdiction if that load ends up being stored in the California's Central Valley whether fumigated in L.A. or Delaware Rivers and avoids storage in L.A. completely?	For the product coming from Delaware, enough time should have lapsed so that the off gassing hazard is likely gone so this won't be a concern. Technically, the CSF wouldn't even have to be approved by DPR. If we happened to visit this CSF and take samples and find a problem- we'd hand this over to OSHA. As for the second scenario, where the commodity is fumigated in LA then shipped to another county, we (DPR) have the ability to delist any noncomplying CSF anywhere throughout the state. If the fruit were fumigated in California and transferred to a cold storage facility that is not listed as an approved facility on DPR's website, the County Agricultural Commissioner has the ability to revoke the Restricted Materials Permit or fine the permit holder (i.e. the importer of record).